Amendments to the Specification

Please substitute the following amended paragraphs for the original paragraphs beginning at the page and line noted.

1. Page 6, line 8.

Fig. 1 shows a system 100 for downloading media parameters, which includes an image-forming device 110 ~~112~~, a computer 112, and a communication medium 114 operatively coupling the imaging device to the computer. Exemplary image forming devices include, for example, a printer, such as a laser printer, inkjet printer, a dot matrix printer, a dry medium printer, a plotter, a multiple function peripheral device, a copier, a facsimile machine, and so on.

2. Page 6, line 20.

The computer 112 is implemented as a personal computer (PC), server, a Web Server, or other device configured to communicate with the image forming device 110 ~~112~~ over the communication medium. The computer includes an optional display 118 such as a CRT or flat-panel monitor to display information to a user. The computer also includes a number of optional input devices such as a keyboard 120-1 and a mouse 120-2.

3. Page 7, line 1.

An exemplary communication medium 114 includes a parallel connection, packet switched network, such as [[an]] the Internet, a Local Area Network (LAN), an organizational intranet, and/or other communication configurations operable to provide electronic exchange of information between the host device 112 ~~110~~ and the image forming device 110 ~~112~~ using an appropriate protocol. Other image forming system arrangements are possible including additional computers 112 and/or additional image

forming devices 110 coupled with the communication medium.

4. Page 7, line 25.

The processor 210 is configured to fetch and execute computer program instructions from application programs 214 such as an operating system, a network communication module 220 ~~216~~, a media type detection module 218 ~~220~~, a look-up-table (LUT) management module 218 ~~220~~, and an imaging device configuration module 222. The processor is also configured to fetch and store information from/to data 224 such as from/to a LUT 226, and the like, while executing the application programs.

5. Page 8, line 6.

The communication module 220 ~~216~~ is configured to use appropriate network protocols to send messages 232 and receive messages 234 across the network 114 of Fig. 1 to/from the remote server computer 112. In particular, the communication module generates, communicates, and receives any one or more of the following types of data/messages: Web pages, electronic mail (e-mail), and/or other types of data packets such as Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)/Internet Protocol (IP)/User Datagram Protocol (UDP) data packets.

6. Page 8, line 13.

To send and receive Web pages, the communication module 220 ~~216~~ includes an embedded Web server (EWS) that serves, or communicates a Web page to an Internet Protocol (IP) address or a Universal Resource Locator (URL) that substantially uniquely identifies the remote computer 112 of Fig. 1 across the network 114. The EWS uses an appropriate network transfer protocol such as the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to both serve Web page documents to the remote computer, and to receive Web page documents from the remote computer. URL's can also specify a

URL of a File Transfer Protocol Server (FTP) server to download a specified data file such as a portion of a remote LUT that maps a media ID to media parameters.

7. Page 8, line 23.

To send and receive e-mail, the communication module 220 ~~216~~ includes an electronic mail client that supports standard e-mail protocols such as Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP), Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP), and/or Post Office Protocol (POP). (Techniques to send and receive e-mail messages are well known in the communication arts).

8. Page 9, line 3.

The media detection module 216 ~~218~~ detects a media ID (e.g., see, media ID 124 of Fig. 1) from print media that is loaded in one or more media supply bins (e.g., see media supply bin 122 of Fig. 1) of the imaging device 110. The media ID does not need to encode any particular operating parameters for specific printer models or types. Rather, the media indication is any substantially unique identifier used to substantially uniquely identify the media as compared to other media with different media parameters such as a different type, size, composition, and/or the like.

9. Page 9, line 11.

A number of different procedures can be used to identify a media ID, or type that corresponds to media that is loaded into an imaging device. For example, one procedure requires that each sheet of print media in a stack of print media or the leading edge of a roll to be imprinted with a number of indicia that can be sensed by an imaging device such as imaging device 110. To detect such imprinted indicia, the imaging device includes a number of sensors (e.g., optical sensors, which are not shown) to read the imprinted indicia. An exemplary image forming device having such

sensors is described in greater detail in reference to U.S. Patent Application No. 09/981,117, to Haines et al., titled "Image Forming Devices and Methods of Forming Hard Images", which was filed on October 17, 2001, and herein incorporated by reference.

10. Page 9, line 23.

In another example, active print media packaging is used to automatically provide an imaging device with an indication of the print media that is loaded into the device. An active package of print media (e.g., ream or a roll of print media) has an electronic tag (e.g., a radio frequency identification tag) either fixed to the package itself, or fixed to a single top or bottom sheet in a ream of print media. The electronic tag is designed to store print media information. When the packaging and/or the print media are loaded into a supply bin of the imaging device, the imaging device signals the electronic tag to acquire information stored on the tag. Aspects of active packaging are described in greater detail in U.S. Patent Application No. 09/981,466, to Haines et al., titled "Active Packaging Providing Print Media Information", which was filed on October 17, 2001, and herein incorporated by reference.

11. Page 10, line 9.

The detection module 216 ~~218~~ detects the media indication such as media indication 124 of Fig. 1 using any of the above described techniques or other procedures. Responsive to detecting the media type indication from the print media, the LUT management module 218 ~~220~~ uses the detected indication to determine if media parameters and/or other information that corresponds to the detected media type are stored in the LUT 226. Such a determination can be based on a number of criteria in addition to the detected media ID, such as the specific model of the imaging device 110, the particular imaging software or software version that is being used, how the print media is packaged (e.g., in a ream or a roll), and/or the like.

12. Page 10, line 19.

A LUT 226 includes one or more media identifiers 228 to media parameter 230 mappings, which can be used by the device to match the detected media ID to a corresponding set of media parameters. In one configuration, the ~~The~~ LUT management module 218 ~~220~~ stores one or more "most recently used" media type ID 228 to media parameter 230 mappings in the LUT. The number of mappings in the most recently used table can be user configurable or based on some arbitrary criteria such as an amount of memory 212 ~~214~~ that is available at any moment in time to store the table.

13. Page 11, line 1.

The LUT 226 is optional because the imaging device can also download an appropriate set of media parameters that map to the detected media ID from the remote computer 112 of Fig. 1. To illustrate this, consider that in one configuration, if the LUT management module 218 ~~220~~ does not identify a set of media parameters that correspond to the detected media ID in the LUT (e.g., because the media type or media ID is new or changed, and/or otherwise not mapped to parameters in the table), the management module downloads a set of media parameters that map to the detected media ID from the remote computer.

14. Page 11, line 10.

Specifically, the imaging device 110 uses the network communication module 220 ~~216~~ to communicate a request message 232 that includes information such as the detected media ID to a remote server such as the remote computer 112 of Fig. 1. Responsive to receiving the parameter request message from the imaging device 110, the remote computer 112 sends a response message 234 back to the imaging device.

The response includes information such as a set of parameters that correspond to the detected media ID, an indication that the server is not able to provide corresponding parameters, and/or the like.

15. Page 15, line 8.

At block 418, the remote server determines if it has access to a set of media parameters that correspond to the detected media ID (block 410). The server accomplishes this by evaluating a remote LUT (i.e. RLUT 322 of Fig. 3 [[2]]). At block 420, no matching media parameters having been identified (block 418); the server communicates an appropriate response to the imaging device, which indicates that no parameters were identified. At block 422, responsive to receiving the response of block 420, the imaging device configures its operating parameters based on ~~to~~ a default set of media parameters.

16. Page 15, line 16.

At block 424, the server having identified a set of media parameters that correspond to the detected media ID (block 410), the server communicates an appropriate response to the imaging device, which includes at least a portion of the identified parameters. At block 426, the imaging device receives the response. At block 428, responsive to receiving the response from the server, the imaging device optionally updates a local look-up-table (i.e. LUT 226 of Fig. 2 [[1]]) with the received parameters.

17. Page 15, line 24.

At block 430, the imaging device configures its operating parameters based on ~~to~~ the downloaded set of media parameters. In this manner, an imaging device, significantly, is now able to configure itself according to media parameters that

correspond to a new or otherwise unanticipated print media and determine a proper set of media parameters to use to print to the print media.